

but being promptly elevated by the attention of the host and several glasses of wine, he soon recovered, and became even more vivacious than before, inasmuch that the stout gentleman previously referred to, assured us that although he had known him since he was that high (something smaller than a nutmeg-grater), he never beheld him in such excellent cure.

When the round game, and several games at blind man's buff, which followed it were over, and we were going down to supper, the inexhaustible Mr. Griggins produced a small sprig of mistletoe from his waistcoat pocket, and commenced a general kissing of the assembled females, which occasioned great commotion and much excitement. We observed that several young gentlemen—including the young gentleman with a pale countenance—were greatly scandalized at this indecorous proceeding, and talked very big among themselves in corners; and we observed too that several young ladies, when remonstrated with by the aforesaid young gentlemen, called each other to witness how they had struggled, and protested vehemently that it was very rude, and that they were surprised at Mr. Brown's allowing it, and that they couldn't bear it, and had no patience with such impertinence. But such is the gentle and forgiving nature of woman, that although we looked very narrowly for it, we could not detect the slightest harshness in the subsequent treatment of Mr. Griggins. Indeed upon the whole, it struck us that among the ladies he seemed rather more popular than before!

To recent all the drolleries of Mr. Griggins at supper, would fill such a tiny volume as this, to the very bottom of the outside cover,—how he drank out of other people's glasses, and eat other people's bread, and how he frightened into screaming convulsions a little boy who was sitting up to snore in a high chair, by sinking below the table and suddenly re-appearing with a mask on; how the hostess was really surprised that any body could find a pleasure in tormenting children, and how the host frowned at the hostess, and felt convinced that Mr. Griggins had done it with the very best intentions; how Mr. Griggins explained, and how every body's good humor was restored but the child's;—to tell these and a hundred other things ever so briefly, would occupy more of our room and our readers' patience than either they or we can conveniently spare. Therefore we change the subject merely observing that we have offered to description of the funny gentleman's personal appearance believing that every society has a Griggins of its own, and leaving all readers to supply the deficiency, according to the particular circumstances of their particular case.

The Charleston Fire.—It appears from a detailed official statement published by the Mayor of Charleston, that the total amount of donations made for the relief of the sufferers by the late destructive fire in that city, was \$180,506 87. This liberal sum was contributed by the people of the several states, as follows:

By South Carolina	\$76,771 66
Georgia	29,830 57
Pennsylvania	27,075 25
New York	14,520 00
Louisiana	6,650 00
Massachusetts	5,977 35
Virginia	4,642 10
Alabama	3,116 65
North Carolina	3,005 00
Maryland	3,362 17
Florida	1,768 50
New Hampshire	397 62
Connecticut	300 00
District of Columbia	150 00
Rhode Island	50 00
Grand total	\$180,506 87

The Beauty of Democracy.—In monarchial countries, fame attends but those who have title, rank, or wealth. Here it seeks for intellect;—it took BENJ. FRANKLIN from the printing office—SHERMAN and SHIPLEY from the shoemaker's bench, and hundreds from the plough. Here we acknowledge no aristocracy but the aristocracy which reigns in the holy regions of paradise—that of the mind.

We have just clip from an exchange the following, which we present as an illustration of our remarks:—*Det. Post.*

JOHN FAIRFIELD is emphatically a self-made man. He commenced life a sailor before the mast, and by his own untiring efforts—by an industry which has never tired—a spirit of perseverance which no reverse could check, he has worked his way step by step, along the path of honor and usefulness, until his fellow citizens, with a unanimity unparalleled, have called upon him, not only unsolicited, but against his will, to be their candidate for the helm of State. Nothing save a special interposition of Providence, can defeat his election; and in him Maine will have a governor who would honor any state or any station. Mr. Fairfield is forty-five years of age. He furnishes a bright example to those young men of talent, who are profusely scattered throughout the country, and who have to but gain courage to grapple with misfortunes, which resolution and firmness will overcome, to earn for themselves the honors and confidence of their fellow-citizens.

Ferocious Duellists.—The Baltimore Sun says that a duel "came off" at Bladensburg on the 4th inst. in which two youths at present students in St. John's college, at Annapolis, were the principals. They fought with small swords, and both were somewhat injured, one said to be seriously. Their names are Charles N. McKubbin, son of the Treasurer of Maryland, and Williams from Somerset county. The seconds were two young and hopeful M. D.'s by name Leveley and Claude, both of Annapolis. The actors in this ridiculous affair are not yet out of their teens. The cause of the quarrel is supposed to have been some paltry altercation, such as frequently takes place between schoolboys. *Phil. Ledger.*

Fire.—About twelve o'clock on Wednesday evening a fire occurred in one of the buildings composing the outer depot of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company at Canton. The building, which was of brick contained three valuable locomotive engines, two of which, we regret to say, were greatly injured, and the third partially. We learn that the company, with commendable prudence, have always kept at the depot a small fire engine capable of being worked by two men, and by means of this the watchman was enabled to prevent the fire from extending to the adjoining sheds containing passenger cars &c., until the firemen from the city came to his assistance.

The loss is estimated at about \$15,000, the whole of which is covered by insurance. The business of the company will suffer no interruption, as we learn that they have several new locomotives at Wilmington and Philadelphia ready for immediate service. *Balt. Amer.*

DETROIT AND YPSILANTI RAILROAD.

Central Railroad Office,
Detroit, July 18, 1838.
The receipts upon the road for the week ending July 17, 1838, were as follows:

From Detroit to Ypsilanti and way, for transportation of passengers,	500
Pounds merch'dise,	242,635
Barrels flour,	1
Feet lumber,	5,000
M shingles,	64½

From Ypsilanti to Detroit and way, for transportation of passengers, 423
Pounds merch'dise 19,838
Barrels flour, 223

\$1,129 93
AMOS T. HALL,
Collector of tolls, Detroit.

THE ISSUE NOW BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

The Richmond Compiler has the following notice of the ground on which it is intended to rally the banks, great and small, against the administration:

"Great horror is manifested at the idea of the banks discounting on public funds; and great efforts are to be made at the ensuing elections to stultify the people into a like horror; as well as to instil into popular prejudice a hostility to all banks. The success of the prominent financial measure of the administration depends entirely upon the effectual dissemination of these prejudices. We trust to the good sense of the public, and the zeal of the opponents of Executive discretion and power. The Madisonian concludes an article on the financial question thus:

"Now, we have a new 'issue' made up in and out of Congress; and that is, not whether the public money shall or shall not be kept by the banks, but whether it shall or shall not be backed upon by them, and in the latter event be annihilated."

This is not "a new issue." It is only the issue made from the first hour it was seen that the banks, in banking on the public money, put it beyond their own reach and that of the Government; and, in effect, distributed it among speculators after it was collected from the people, and put the public revenue in private pockets, whence it could not be drawn but after a long lapse of time unless in depreciated paper. The process turns out to be the exchange of the hard money collected from the people, for the credit of banks—a credit dependent on the honesty and skill of their managers, in the first place, and in the next place, on the honesty and ability of the bank debtors to whom it is lent.

The real issue is, and has been from the first, whether the banks shall have the public money to bank upon. This, at the late session, involved the question whether the State banks should have it for this purpose. This was absolutely decided in the negative by the vote of both Houses. There were not, in fact, more than two votes in the House, nor more than five in the Senate, in favor of giving the public money to be discounted on by the State banks. The federalists were unanimously for a National Bank, and the surrender of the money of the nation to such an institution. They proposed to take the State banks for the moment as a half-way house only. The Democratic party were unanimously against giving the revenues to any bank, State or National, to bank upon. The Conservative scheme of renewing the State bank system, which has exploded, is then in reality utterly repudiated by the two great parties in this country; and the true issue before the people is a National Bank, to manage the finances, and sway the Government itself, or a Government organized on the principles of the Constitution, and managing the public affairs, independent of all banks. *Alb. Argus.*

REGULATION.

1. No officer, whose duty it may be to examine the accounts of the disbursing officers of that branch of the service under his immediate supervision, shall hold or disburse funds.

2. Whenever it is practicable, all disbursements shall be made by checks on a bank or a person as the case may be, and not in money.

3. A monthly statement shall be made and transmitted to the Department by each disbursing officer, of the moneys received, paid, and remaining in his hands.

This regulation will supersede the one on this subject issued, a few months since. J. R. POINSETT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1838.

One or two vessels have been despatched by the British authorities from Halifax, for the purpose of watching the fisheries on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador.

The British fleet, now on the North America station, at Quebec and Halifax, is composed of 33 vessels, ships of the line, frigates, and small steam frigates, and carries 1162 guns, and 10,410 men. The recapitulation of this force will not be deemed uninteresting. We therefore annex a list of the vessels bearing the British flag, now under its control on those stations:

	Guns.	Men.
Paget, Vice Admiral	82	800
Talavera,	120	" 900
Heracles,	73	" 800
Malabar,	74	" 750
Hastings,	74	" 750
Madagascar,	48	" 400
Immaculate,	46	" 350
Pique,	46	" 350
Andromache,	28	" 250
Rhinoceros,	18	" 120
Charybdis,	16	" 100
Steam frigate Dec,	10	" 140
" " Medea,	14	" 150
	654	5860

Nineteen vessels belonging to the West India squadron ordered to rendezvous at Bermuda, 508 4559
1162 10,410

Notice Extraordinary!—The Bank of Michigan, in its extreme kindness to itself by publishing the following notice in yesterday's Advertiser, strikes the finishing blow to the currency of the Country banks, and puts an end to the reception of all notes that are not issued by banks whose charters are of the same tenure as its own.

"Notice.—The Bank of Michigan will discontinue from this date, to receive on deposit the notes of the banks under the safety fund of this state, as chartered money."
H. K. SANGER, cashier.

June 18, 1838.
The above notice establishes a new test for determining the credit of a bank, for which the managers ought at once to apply for a patent.

Heretofore it has been considered that the faithful and prompt performance of its engagements, the keeping its resources always equal to its liabilities, were the best tests of the credit of a bank. But such it seems is not the fact; and since the defeat of the hated sub-treasury bill, it has been discovered that the mere possession of a charter without any guard—without any provisions for a fund for the redemption of insolvent paper, and without any such abused provisions as require real estate to be pledged for the redemption of its liabilities, and we suppose the issuing of plenty of paper promises to pay at the end of a year, without interest, is the "sine qua non" of banking credit in the opinion of the wise men who preside over the concerns of the Bank of Michigan.

But what say the intelligent citizens of this state to the application of a test which at once sweeps puts down such banks as St. Clair, Constantine, Ypsilanti, Detroit City, Niles, Homer, Ujica, and Grand River as unworthy of credit, and by the same process foists upon the public the notes of Washenaw, Pontiac, and Macomb County Bank, as best deserving general credit. We pause for a reply. *Free Press.*

*This bank is still under an injunction.

BANK INFAMOUS.—It is well known that in the last investigation of the affairs of the Bank of the United States by Congress, that schedule reported by the committee, containing the sums loaned to members of Congress, and the names of the borrowers, was taken from the Clerk's table of the house, and was not published in either of the printed reports of that committee. The following is an extract from a speech of Mr. Allen, of Ohio, recently delivered in Congress. No one, it seems to us, who well considers these startling facts, can go for a re-charter of an institution which can and does pay members of Congress more than their constituents can afford to, unless he is himself prepared to enter into a fair business transaction with the bank:

"In the year 1830, the United States Bank loaned to fifty members of Congress, the sum of \$192,161. In 1831, to fifty-nine members \$323,195. In 1832, to forty-four members, \$478,769. In 1833, to fifty-three members, \$374,766. In 1834, to fifty-two members, \$235,586. "Thus, during the panic session of '33, the Bank of the United States, struggling for a renewal of its charter, distributed in loans, \$1,647,081 to 265 members of Congress! A sum greater than the aggregate salaries of all the members of both houses of Congress, during the same period of five years, and equal to the one-fifth part of the whole annual revenues and expenditures of the federal government."

ORTHODOX WHIG CREED.

Free suffrage is a curse to any people. *—Providence Journal.*

It is useless to talk of the intelligence of the people; for the history of nations cannot represent an example of such total want of intelligence as our country now affords. *—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

The time for reasoning has gone by, and it is not by argument but by sufferings, that conviction will be forced on the minds of the people. *—Philadelphia National Gazette.*

It is a fundamental mistake, that the people may be governed, or will govern themselves, by reason. *—New York Commercial.*

The single end and aim of the whig party should be to preserve their power. *—Alb. Eccl. Journal.*

If the appeals that may be made to the virtue, morality and intelligence of the people cannot prevail, money may be used, and that will obtain votes and favor, where all other arts and appliances are found abortive. *—Dickens's Philadelphia Reporter.*

The people must suffer what they now suffer for the balance of four years, or they must revolt and demand justice at the point of the bayonet. *—Whetzel, (Vn.) Times.*

CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1838.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Republican Electors of the county of St. Joseph, are respectfully requested to meet in their several townships on Saturday, the 18th day of August inst., and appoint six delegates each, to attend a County Convention, to be held at Centreville, on Saturday the 25th inst., for the purpose of choosing eight delegates, to represent this county in the state convention, called at Ann Arbor on the 11th day of September next, also to appoint delegates to the Senatorial Convention, and transact such other business as may come before said convention. A full representation from the several towns is particularly requested.

By order of the Democratic Corresponding Committee for this county.
St. Joseph County, August 1, 1838.

¶ This number closes the second volume of this paper, and from my continued indisposition, and from the fact that my stock of paper is nearly exhausted, the publication of the paper will be discontinued for two or three weeks.

In the mean time, an extra will be issued containing the legal advertisements.

D. MUNGER.

¶ In Louisiana, so far as heard from, the whig candidate for Governor is ahead. The whig Congressional ticket also takes the lead. This will not be wondered at by the friends of this administration, when they reflect that Nicholas Biddle is the corner stone of the whig edifice in that state. Not long since, the Banks of that state had a convention, and resolved to resume specie payments on the condition that Biddle would furnish them with a circulating medium, or that Congress would charter another National Bank, in order to give them a currency, until the time fixed upon for the resumption. Thus it will be seen that Biddle has the entire control of the state at present; but we cannot be made to believe but that the people will soon open their eyes, and arise in their strength, and put down all dictation, let it come from ever so high a source.

As usual the whig journals cry aloud that the whigs of Louisiana have gained a "splendid victory."

¶ **The Harvest.**—Our farmers have nearly completed the harvest of the wheat and oats crops. They were never known to be better in this country. We shall have a large surplus. The corn crop does not promise as well. The long continued dry weather has seriously affected this crop. However, we do not believe that it will be lost; but as good a crop cannot be expected, as we should have had, if the weather had been more favorable.

¶ Among the appropriations to improve harbors, we find that there has been appropriated for a pier or breakwater, at the mouth of the river St. Joseph \$51,113. For the harbor near the mouth of the River Raisin, \$15,000.

From New-Orleans papers of 8th July.

MEXICO.—We have three arrivals from Mexico to-day: schooners Creole, from Campeche, Cora and Byron, from Sacra-ficio. They bring no political news of importance, as far as we can learn. The blockade still continued in force up to the 23d ultimo. The United States sloop of war Boston was at Vera Cruz when the B. sailed, and the Natchez, from Tampico, was fallen in with on Tuesday last; crews in excellent health.

SPECIE ARRIVED.—The ship Columbia, arrived, yesterday from Liverpool, has brought 20,000 sovereigns for the Commercial Bank—a sum equal to about \$100,000 in silver. This looks like a return to a metallic currency.

Caution.—We yesterday saw a gentleman who presented a certificate of deposit, which we saw with the protest annexed, and bills to the amount of nearly \$4000 at the St. Joseph Branch of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank at Detroit for payment, and in consequence of the bank's declining to pay or redeem any part, we understand that he is immediately to apply for an injunction. The statement of this fact will be sufficient to put the community on its guard respecting the receipt of bills upon either the branch or parent bank. According to the usual course of things the bills of this bank will soon be very plenty in our country village. If this bank is perfectly solvent, as its friends in our city pretend to say, they would better substantiate their assertions by keeping the bills, instead of endeavoring to pass them upon our unsuspecting laborers and settlers. *—Chicago Dem.*

James Gordon Bennett, is now in England, and he writes home as follows: "The repeal of the small note prohibition law, by New York, is very much censured here. Every financier and capitalist I meet with, are uniform in the opinion that the suppression of small notes is one of the principal elements of a sound and wholesome currency. Indeed they go so far as to say that the United States will always be liable to bank panics, until all paper money under \$10 be declared unlawful. They believe that one of the principal causes which preserved England and France from a revolution in 1833, was the suppression of all small notes, and the filling up the channels of circulation with specie. The aggregate specie, both in bank and circulation in France, is estimated at \$400,000,000—in England, \$150,000,000—in the United States, \$80,000,000—hence, in a like ratio, the capacities of each country to resist the natural tendency to revolution."

"What makes your milk so blue, Mr. X? do you live near the pump?" "No, marm, but my cows swim across the river yesterday, and they soaked water, that's all."

For the Constantine Republican.

Mr. Editor.—Having touched, in my last communication, upon the general principles of the anti-democratic party, (I shall not attempt to fill out this sheet with the different names they have adopted,) and the just causes which the democracy had for checking executive patronage and power, I will proceed to show, that they were not only desirous of it in an administration where the fear of the people alone restrained its abuse, but who were also desirous of it in a democratic administration. And that not only its ordinary expenses did not proportionally exceed Mr. Adams', but that measures were proposed whereby those expenses should be still reduced.

If Mr. B. had intended anything like fairness in his discussion, he would have compared the expenses of some of the first years of President Jackson's administration, with Mr. Adams', when the receipts from imports and lands were something like equal; but no, that was not calculated to further his ends—his object was, as an "enlisted soldier," to advance something to "build up the party," but here facts were against him. And we find as late as 1835, the expenses of the government were only \$17,573,141 56, and that the appropriations for fortifications, army and navy amounted to \$13,285,251 66. And we should recollect that Mr. Adams' appropriations for these were small. It is true that the expenditures of the government for 1837, and 1838, were greater than those of 1835; and the reasons are so obvious that they hardly require to be mentioned. In the first place, very near one half of the expenditures for 1837 and '38, were swallowed up in the protection of our frontiers, and the carrying on of an Indian war, which in 1835 was unknown. In the second place, the people knew that the treasury was overflowing with "their money," which they could dispose of to advantage. The people of Michigan asked for new roads and post-offices. They wanted new harbors, and the old ones improved and enlarged. They wanted the Indian claims within the state purchased, and the Indians removed. Other new states and territories wanted the same, with canals and public buildings. The people of the older states must have extra mill privileges, men of business wanted more speedy communication. The stockjobber and the mountebank had ascertained that a political neighbor, who "run an express," had become the greatest stock-windfall in "town," and new railroads and telegraph stage lines must be established. The mercantile portion of community must have "trade" protected, the navy should be increased, the coasts diligently guarded and the harbors new-modelled. All this was asked by the people, not the party, and being asked by the people, to whom the money belonged, it was the duty of their representatives to listen and acquiesce. If they had disregarded these petitions, they would have been branded with every opprobrious epithet which whig (modern) malice could have devised; but they saw that they were founded in justice, and granted them. What then? The same unvarnished tongue of slander—the same vile epithets have been heaped upon the administration, and the cry of "executive misrule" raised to render it odious with the people. Why is this? Was it not in accordance with the people's wish? Has any state received more than it ought from the government? Each one will answer, no. Why then this cry? Franklin has told us, because "there is a principle in man, which leaves his neighbor's wrong."

"Hence, malignant scandal, on eagle's pinions flies; Whirl virtuous actions are only born to die. Where is the 'misrule?' Where the great abuses which Mr. B. has revealed? It never was. Ask the winds, and tell them to weep for scandal, her champion struggles; truth, which is death to such, will soon overtake him."

We will next examine the expenditures and pay of the officers under the government. From Mr. B.'s own recital, it appears by enumeration, that the whole aggregate sum paid to those, in 1838, over and above that paid out by Mr. Adams, is something over one hundred thousand dollars; admitting, at the same time, that the pay and expenses of the commanding general, quartermaster-general, and Indian department, with their clerks, messengers, commissioners, &c., amounting to upwards of twenty-five thousand dollars, was not included in his enumeration; thus reducing it to seventy-five thousand dollars. And what honest man, untrammelled by party influences, but what is willing to admit that the extra expenditures of seventy-five thousand dollars throughout our several departments, when the business of those departments has nearly doubled, expresses, instead of extravagance, extreme economy. If they have any doubts let them examine Mr. B. a little farther.

"The state department, in 1828," (always careful to compare the least of Mr. Adams' annual expenditures with the highest that has followed since), "included the patent office, and the whole number of clerks was sixteen; the salary and compensation of the Secretary and clerks was \$27,750. And the whole number of clerks now employed, in the state department and patent office, (which, by the by, are now distinct,) is forty—their joint salaries and compensation amount to \$56,000. The secretary of the treasury, in the year 1828, employed eight clerks and two messengers. His salary and their compensation amounted to \$18,600. The present secretary of that department employs fifteen clerks and two messengers. His salary and theirs amount to \$37,000."

By this we see, that though the business of the departments has increased, the compensation of its clerks has not increased with it. He likewise, with great labor undertakes to show more corruption! And here it is. "In 1828 the Paymaster General employed three clerks, whose joint compensation was \$3,900. In 1838 the Paymaster General employed three clerks, whose salary of the same number of clerks is \$4,320—difference, \$320. In 1828 the Surgeon General was allowed a clerk, and in 1838 he is allowed a clerk and messenger at \$600 per year. Just listen to this 'cent. per cent.' argument—this puny bought service, and tell me if not 'debauched.'"

If Mr. B. did not know that the pay in those departments was proportionate to their extra business, his ignorance would excuse him; but he does know it, and the fact of his holding the subject up in such a light, shows either, that 'justice' may be 'debated,' or that his sense never was intended for so long a speech; or, that he believed the people inter-dubly un-informed.

But I believe that I stated I would show that the democracy were not only desirous of checking expense and power in a federal administration, but also in a democratic one. This is a fact which all may be convinced of, by calling to mind some of the principal features of President Jackson's administration. I will mention one or two. Upon General Jackson's coming into the Presidential chair, among other things which he recommended was, that the Presidential term of office should be fixed, an no one should be eligible to it a second time. It was voted down by the opposition! It was too democratic. "It was recommended that the military academy of West Point be discontinued, as being of great expense, and of but little benefit. That too was voted down!—it afforded a fit resort for gentlemen's sons!" The attention of Congress was called to the tariff, it was set forth as being an indirect tax upon the people; and, that since the object for which it was created had passed away, that ought also to pass away with it. But no—that was opposed; and by the same party, who, when the tariff was created, went shoulder to shoulder against it. After our national debt was paid, and wealth was increasing in our treasury, the subject was again urged upon the attention of congress—the people's claims were set forth—it was held the height of folly to tax the people, for the purpose of distribution among the states. What do whigs say to all this? And what must they think of the consistency of their wobbles. President, Daniel Webster, (Henry Clay was a democrat at that time), who is now the champion of their party; and who, when the tariff was settled for the purpose of conducting a just war, went with all his force against it—yes, when we were engaged with an enemy of far superior power—when our treasury was drained of its last penny—when our beloved country was bleeding at every pore—our soldiers suffering for food and clothing—when the sound of liberty had well nigh lost its charm, and the brow of the patriot grew haggard, from terrors near approach—then it was that the federal party, Daniel Webster among the rest, undertook (in my opinion) to destroy the government, by defeating the tariff!—and now he is its supporter! And why? Because Massachusetts is engaged in manufactures. Which virtually makes this—some of my constituents are manufacturers, and if I oppose them I shall lose their votes. Here then the principles of the opposition are fixed, whatever course the democracy pursue, cry it down; and if they attempt a reform, vote it down. And this is the party claiming all the religion and all the virtue of the country, and this I suppose is their religion and virtue. This religion? no, sin is its parent. This virtue? no, Heaven's host will tremble, and with amen upon their lips, and harps unstung, will first at its approach.

In your next I will notice some of Mr. B.'s personal attacks. CENTAL.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.
To the Democratic County Committees of Correspondence in the several counties throughout the State, and to our Democratic fellow-citizens in general:
The undersigned, Democratic State Committee of Correspondence, appointed by the democratic State Convention, held at Ann Arbor in August last, in discharge of the duty assigned to them, call the attention of the democrats of the State of Michigan to the necessity of vigilance and concert of action in the approaching election for a member of Congress and members of the Legislature, and county officers, on the first Monday and Tuesday of November next.
You are apprised, fellow democrats, of the zeal and promising confidence with which our opponents have commenced their operations; and in a good cause, you cannot fail to be roused to an activity and ardor which will secure our success. A supineness on the part of our friends in other states, has given to the opposition some partial success, and they confidently rely upon our lethargy, as the means of our defeat. Let them be deceived, as they always have been in Michigan, when we put forth our strength.—Energy of action is all that we require in sustaining the cause of the people. The party opposed to us, under all their varied names, are the same body of aristocracy which we have had to contend with since the organization of the federal government; and the contest at this day, is for the same principles which triumphed in the election of Mr. Jefferson. The questions of present party discussion, may be resolved into three simple inquiries: Shall the people rule, or shall they be subjugated by a moneyed aristocracy?
At no distant date, fellow citizens, we shall address you in exposition of these truths; for the present we confine ourselves to the call for organization and action.
We therefore propose and recommend—
1st. That the democratic members of each township choose delegates to a county convention as early as practicable.
2d. That each county convention meet without delay and choose their delegates, at least two weeks, (or as soon thereafter as practicable before the meeting of the state convention,) making the number of delegates equal to four times the number of representatives in the legislature.
3d. That each county not organized send the state convention two delegates.
4th. That the state convention meet at Ann Arbor, on the 11th of September next.
All which we respectfully submit to your earnest attention and efficient and active co-operation.
D. C. McKINSTRY,
GARY SPENCER,
JOHN McDONALD,
ALEX. W. BUEL,
S. McKINSTRY.
Detroit, 16th July, 1838.

NEEDS GOODS.

The subscribers have lately received a new supply of reasonably good quality of Sattinets, hamp cord, ticking, circassians, sheetings and shirtings, English and French prints, silks, sewing silk, dress hdkfs, Pongee do, twisted silk do, Gloves, stocks, black Italian cravats, &c., &c. Also a supply of candle wick, cotton wadding, together with most every other article that is wanted at this season of the year, by
A. ANDRUS & CO.
Jan. 3, 1838.

But I believe that I stated I would show that the democracy were not only desirous of checking expense and power in a federal administration, but also in a democratic one. This is a fact which all may be convinced of, by calling to mind some of the principal features of President Jackson's administration. I will mention one or two. Upon General Jackson's coming into the Presidential chair, among other things which he recommended was, that the Presidential term of office should be fixed, an no one should be eligible to it a second time. It was voted down by the opposition! It was too democratic. "It was recommended that the military academy of West Point be discontinued, as being of great expense, and of but little benefit. That too was voted down!—it afforded a fit resort for gentlemen's sons!" The attention of Congress was called to the tariff, it was set forth as being an indirect tax upon the people; and, that since the object for which it was created had passed away, that ought also to pass away with it. But no—that was opposed; and by the same party, who, when the tariff was created, went shoulder to shoulder against it. After our national debt was paid, and wealth was increasing in our treasury, the subject was again urged upon the attention of congress—the people's claims were set forth—it was held the height of folly to tax the people, for the purpose of distribution among the states. What do whigs say to all this? And what must they think of the consistency of their wobbles. President, Daniel Webster, (Henry Clay was a democrat at that time), who is now the champion of their party; and who, when the tariff was settled for the purpose of conducting a just war, went with all his force against it—yes, when we were engaged with an enemy of far superior power—when our treasury was drained of its last penny—when our beloved country was bleeding at every pore—our soldiers suffering for food and clothing—when the sound of liberty had well nigh lost its charm, and the brow of the patriot grew haggard, from terrors near approach—then it was that the federal party, Daniel Webster among the rest, undertook (in my opinion) to destroy the government, by defeating the tariff!—and now he is its supporter! And why? Because Massachusetts is engaged in manufactures. Which virtually makes this—some of my constituents are manufacturers, and if I oppose them I shall lose their votes. Here then the principles of the opposition are fixed, whatever course the democracy pursue, cry it down; and if they attempt a reform, vote it down. And this is the party claiming all the religion and all the virtue of the country, and this I suppose is their religion and virtue. This religion? no, sin is its parent. This virtue? no, Heaven's host will tremble, and with amen upon their lips, and harps unstung, will first at its approach.

In your next I will notice some of Mr. B.'s personal attacks. CENTAL.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.
To the Democratic County Committees of Correspondence in the several counties throughout the State, and to our Democratic fellow-citizens in general:
The undersigned, Democratic State Committee of Correspondence, appointed by the democratic State Convention, held at Ann Arbor in August last, in discharge of the duty assigned to them, call the attention of the democrats of the State of Michigan to the necessity of vigilance and concert of action in the approaching election for a member of Congress and members of the Legislature, and county officers, on the first Monday and Tuesday of November next.
You are apprised, fellow democrats, of the zeal and promising confidence with which our opponents have commenced their operations; and in a good cause, you cannot fail to be roused to an activity and ardor which will secure our success. A supineness on the part of our friends in other states, has given to the opposition some partial success, and they confidently rely upon our lethargy, as the means of our defeat. Let them be deceived, as they always have been in Michigan, when we put forth our strength.—Energy of action is all that we require in sustaining the cause of the people. The party opposed to us, under all their varied names, are the same body of aristocracy which we have had to contend with since the organization of the federal government; and the contest at this day, is for the same principles which triumphed in the election of Mr. Jefferson. The questions of present party discussion, may be resolved into three simple inquiries: Shall the people rule, or shall they be subjugated by a moneyed aristocracy?
At no distant date, fellow citizens, we shall address you in exposition of these truths; for the present we confine ourselves to the call for organization and action.
We therefore propose and recommend—
1st. That the democratic members of each township choose delegates to a county convention as early as practicable.
2d. That each county convention meet without delay and choose their delegates, at least two weeks, (or as soon thereafter as practicable before the meeting of the state convention,) making the number of delegates equal to four times the number of representatives in the legislature.
3d. That each county not organized send the state convention two delegates.
4th. That the state convention meet at Ann Arbor, on the 11th of September next.
All which we respectfully submit to your earnest attention and efficient and active co-operation.
D. C. McKINSTRY,
GARY SPENCER,
JOHN McDONALD,
ALEX. W. BUEL,
S. McKINSTRY.
Detroit, 16th July, 1838.

NEEDS GOODS.

The subscribers have lately received a new supply of reasonably good quality of Satt